

# GRADE 9 SOCIAL STUDIES



Achievement Test      June 1987

## Student Evaluation

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**GRADE 9 SOCIAL STUDIES  
ACHIEVEMENT TEST**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE FILLED OUT THE INFORMATION ON THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET BEFORE YOU BEGIN THE ACHIEVEMENT TEST.**

YOU HAVE 1¾ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS TEST.

PART A – consists of 60 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and test booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE TEST BOOKLET.

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the examiner.

Read each question carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice. Use an HB pencil only.

**Example**

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

**Answer Sheet**

A	B	C	D
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Mark only one answer for each item. If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

## TOPIC A: SELECTED MARKET ECONOMIES

1. One of the major effects of the Enclosure Acts on the Industrial Revolution was that it provided
  - A. raw materials for cotton cloth production
  - B. increased land for industrial expansion
  - C. the work force for the factory system
  - D. sources of power for production
  
2. The domestic system of production in Great Britain included
  - A. machine-operated tools
  - B. flexible hours of work
  - C. mass production
  - D. assembly lines
  
3. The free-enterprise economy in early 19th-century Great Britain gave capitalists
  - A. unlimited freedom in the market place
  - B. profits before the deduction of income tax
  - C. tax credits for employing unskilled workers
  - D. government grants that included public land and money
  
4. Economists refer to a shortage of resources as
  - A. scarcity
  - B. materialism
  - C. over-consumption
  - D. planned obsolescence
  
5. To determine the effect of the assembly line on productivity in automobile manufacturing between 1905 and 1915, the MOST USEFUL research question would be:
  - A. How many more cars were made in 1915 than in 1905?
  - B. How many new jobs were created as a result of the assembly line?
  - C. How much were laborers paid in 1915 compared to 1905?
  - D. How much training was required to work on an assembly line?



Use the map below to answer question 6.

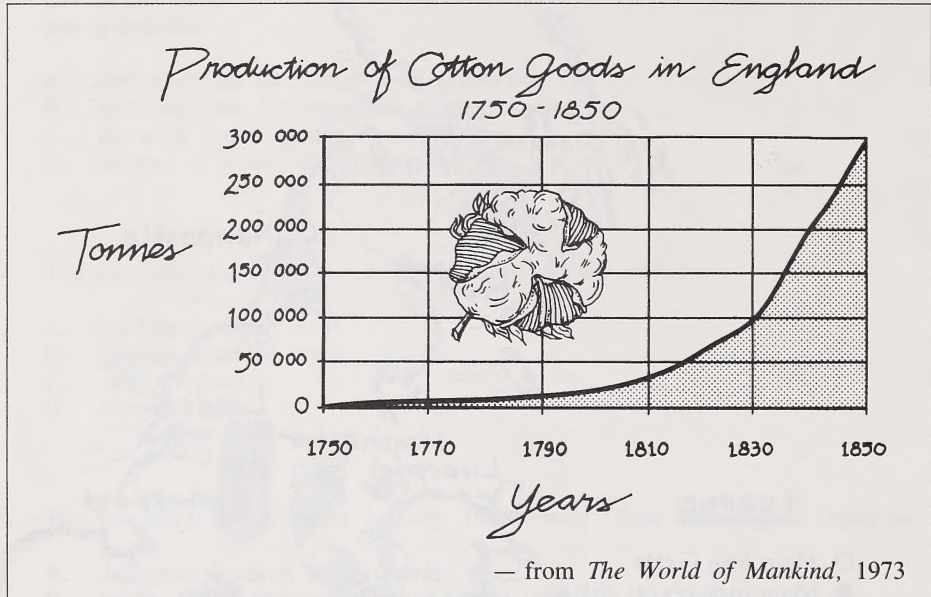


6. A conclusion that could be drawn from the map above is that
- A. coal and iron fields were more plentiful in Wales than in England
  - B. most major industrial centres were located on the coast
  - C. population was evenly distributed throughout England and Wales
  - D. most major industrial centres were located near important raw materials

*Continued*

Use the sources below to answer questions 7 and 8.

### SOURCE I



### SOURCE II

#### INVENTIONS CHANGE THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1764 - Spinning Jenny  
*James Hargreaves*

Enabled one spinner to make eight threads at once. Later improvements to the spinning jenny increased production even more.

1769 - Water Frame  
*Richard Arkwright*

Used water power to run spinning machines. These machines spun stronger and better thread.

1776 - Steam Engine  
*James Watt*

Used steam power to run machines including those in the textile industry.

1779 - Spinning Mule  
*Samuel Crompton*

Combined spinning jenny and water frame into one machine. This made stronger, finer thread.

1786 - Power Loom  
*Edmund Cartwright*

Replaced hand weavers by a machine that could be powered by animals, water, or steam.

— from *The World of Mankind*, 1973

7. What does Source I show about the rate of cotton goods production in England?
- A. It increased at a fixed rate after 1810.
  - B. It doubled in each 20-year period.
  - C. It increased most rapidly after 1830.
  - D. It tripled in one 10-year period.
8. The BEST conclusion that can be drawn from the two sources is that
- A. skilled laborers were in greater demand as technology began to improve
  - B. a greater quantity and better quality of product were possible with improved technology
  - C. specialization of labor in the textile industry led to higher wages
  - D. workers throughout the world changed jobs because of new technology

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Use the information below to answer question 9.

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Two Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Changed employment opportunities
- Increased pollution levels

9. The two effects listed above resulted from the
- A. use of child labor
  - B. use of unskilled labor
  - C. growth of capital
  - D. growth of factories
- 
10. Today, manufacturers desiring a rapid increase in the sales of their products would PROBABLY
- A. use various media to promote the products
  - B. redesign the products to attract a larger market
  - C. increase production and overstock retail outlets
  - D. rely on the products' reputation to increase sales naturally

*Continued*



**SPEAKER I**

Because of computer systems, it is now possible to monitor worker speed, accuracy, and length of rest periods. I favor the use of computers for two reasons: the number of managers needed to supervise work is reduced, and the problems with worker productivity can be identified more quickly.

**SPEAKER II**

With the continued automation of work, the skills and knowledge required to do the job are being transferred from the worker to the computer. Workers are reduced to watching machines. Work is becoming more monotonous, more routine, less challenging, and less rewarding. I think this is unhealthy.

**SPEAKER III**

Computer technology is changing the very nature of work. The result is that in some areas of the labor force, there is high unemployment as machines replace workers. In other areas there are skilled labor shortages. Significant adjustments to the labor force are needed to avoid a major crisis in the workplace.

**SPEAKER IV**

It is no longer necessary to assemble all workers at the same time and place. Portable computers create an office wherever the worker happens to be. The result is a lower expenditure of energy, time, and resources. You will never convince me that this is bad.

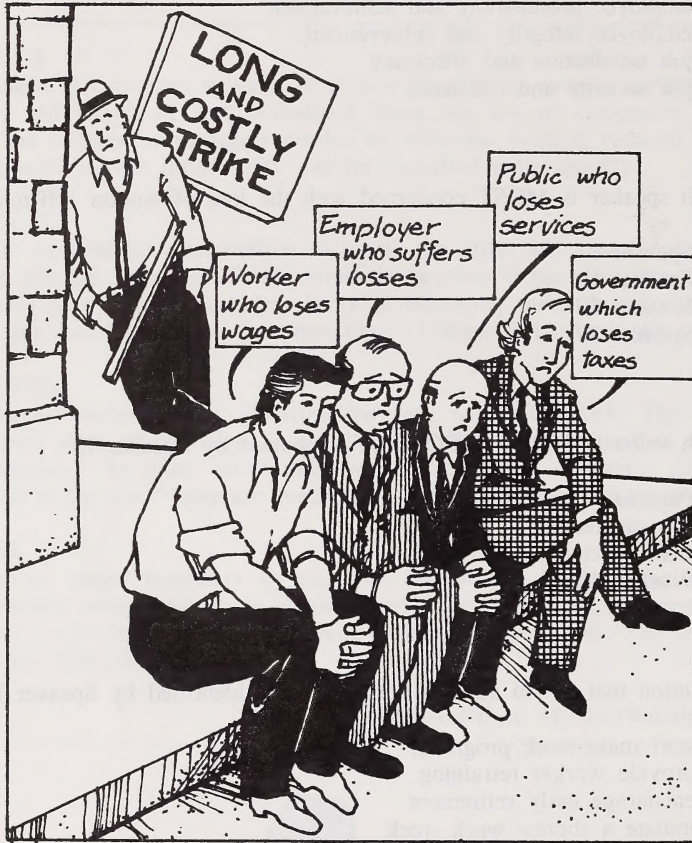
— Adapted from *Microtechnology*, 1982





11. Speakers II and IV have different opinions about the importance of
- A. employee productivity and achievement
  - B. employee integrity and achievement
  - C. job satisfaction and efficiency
  - D. job security and efficiency
12. Which speaker is MOST concerned with the loss of worker self-fulfilment?
- A. Speaker I
  - B. Speaker II
  - C. Speaker III
  - D. Speaker IV
13. Which value is MOST STRONGLY supported by Speaker I?
- A. Personal initiative
  - B. Job satisfaction
  - C. Cost efficiency
  - D. Worker dignity
14. A solution that would address both problems identified by Speaker III would be to
- A. start make-work programs
  - B. provide worker retraining
  - C. encourage early retirement
  - D. initiate a shorter work week
15. Which speaker does NOT express an opinion about the desirability of using computers?
- A. Speaker I
  - B. Speaker II
  - C. Speaker III
  - D. Speaker IV
-

Use the cartoon below to answer questions 16 to 18.



— from *World History*, 1982

16. The central issue raised by the cartoon is:

- A. Should the costs of strikes be paid by the striking workers?
- B. Should government workers have the right to strike?
- C. Should arbitrators be used to settle strikes?
- D. Should strikes be used to settle labor disputes?

17. What point of view is expressed in the cartoon?

- A. No one wins in a strike.
- B. Workers should be entitled to strike.
- C. All parties to a strike are equally responsible.
- D. Strikes are an important part of the collective bargaining process.



18. How would the strike have been settled by a supporter of a market economy living in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution?
- A. By replacing the managers of the factories where the strikes occurred
  - B. By replacing the striking workers with other available labor
  - C. By having workers and management meet
  - D. By hiring an outside arbitrator
- 
19. The assembly line is to mass production as the computer is to
- A. automation
  - B. industrialization
  - C. mechanization
  - D. specialization of labor
20. The British government legalized trade unions because
- A. workers were unable to obtain employment
  - B. management demanded protection of its property
  - C. management wanted to eliminate the bargaining process
  - D. workers were at a disadvantage when bargaining as individuals

*Continued*

## TOPIC B: SELECTED CENTRALLY-PLANNED ECONOMIES

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Use the beliefs below to answer questions 21 to 23.

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### BELIEFS ABOUT ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

- I A business should be allowed to pursue its own goals.
- II All citizens should be concerned about the advancement of the nation.
- III The government should have some say in the kinds of goods produced by a nation.
- IV The welfare of the nation should be achieved through strong government control.

— Adapted from *Canada and the World*, 1983

21. Which beliefs are MOST consistent with current practice in the Soviet Union?
- A. Beliefs I and III
  - B. Beliefs I and IV
  - C. Beliefs II and III
  - D. Beliefs II and IV
22. The belief that places the greatest emphasis on freedom in economic decision-making is
- A. Belief I
  - B. Belief II
  - C. Belief III
  - D. Belief IV
23. Which of the following beliefs are in greatest conflict?
- A. Beliefs I and II
  - B. Beliefs I and IV
  - C. Beliefs III and II
  - D. Beliefs III and IV
-

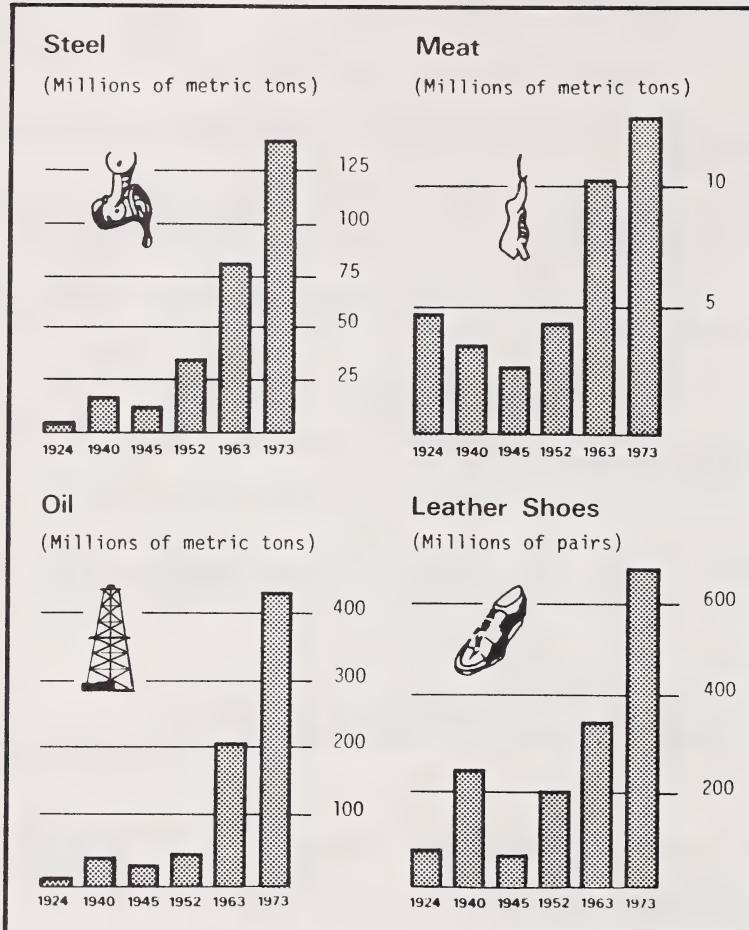


24. A centrally-planned economy can MOST CLEARLY be distinguished from a market economy by an analysis of the
- A. methods of production
  - B. types of goods produced
  - C. productivity of the workers
  - D. ownership of the means of production
25. How did Russian society react to the word 'Land' in Lenin's slogan of "Peace, Land, Bread?"
- A. It was unimportant to the peasants because most already worked on state-owned farms.
  - B. It was unimportant to the proletariat because they did not have enough money to buy land.
  - C. It was attractive to the peasants because most did not own their own land.
  - D. It was attractive to the proletariat because many had lost their land during the First World War.
26. According to Marx, the revolution should have happened in England rather than in Russia because England had
- A. more natural resources
  - B. a higher level of poverty
  - C. a greater degree of industrialization
  - D. stronger laws against union membership
27. Stalin's policy of collectivization was intended to
- A. distribute profits to peasants according to their needs
  - B. reduce the income of land owners through taxation
  - C. give the land of the rich to individual peasants
  - D. abolish private ownership of farm property

*Continued*

Use the graphs below to answer question 28.

### ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE SOVIET UNION



28. Which of the following conclusions concerning the Soviet economy is supported by the evidence of the graphs?
- A. Rapid economic growth has occurred under central planning.
  - B. Economic growth has been more rapid in secondary industry than in primary industry.
  - C. The production of consumer goods has declined since 1963.
  - D. The production from heavy industries has declined since 1973.



29. In theory, which of the following elements of production is present in a capitalist economy but absent from a centrally-planned economy?
- A. Work quotas
  - B. Profit motive
  - C. Worker benefits
  - D. Mass production
30. Centralization as practised in the Soviet Union focuses on the
- A. export of goods
  - B. private ownership of land
  - C. government control of the economy
  - D. control of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie
31. Co-ordinating the production and distribution of goods in the U.S.S.R. remains difficult because of its
- A. great size and its variety of landscapes
  - B. great variety of climate
  - C. lack of technology and resources
  - D. shortage of transportation routes
32. Elections in the U.S.S.R. are different from those in Canada because in the U.S.S.R.
- A. elections are rarely held
  - B. only one party runs for election
  - C. election results are not published
  - D. many citizens are not allowed to vote
33. In the past, Soviet leaders have restricted the production of consumer goods because they believed that
- A. an emphasis on capital goods production would lead to greater gains for all in the long run
  - B. the citizens would demand a return to capitalism if they had too many luxury goods
  - C. the teachings of Karl Marx required consumers to give up all but the basic necessities of life
  - D. a policy of restraint would encourage people in other countries to overthrow their capitalist systems

SPEAKER I

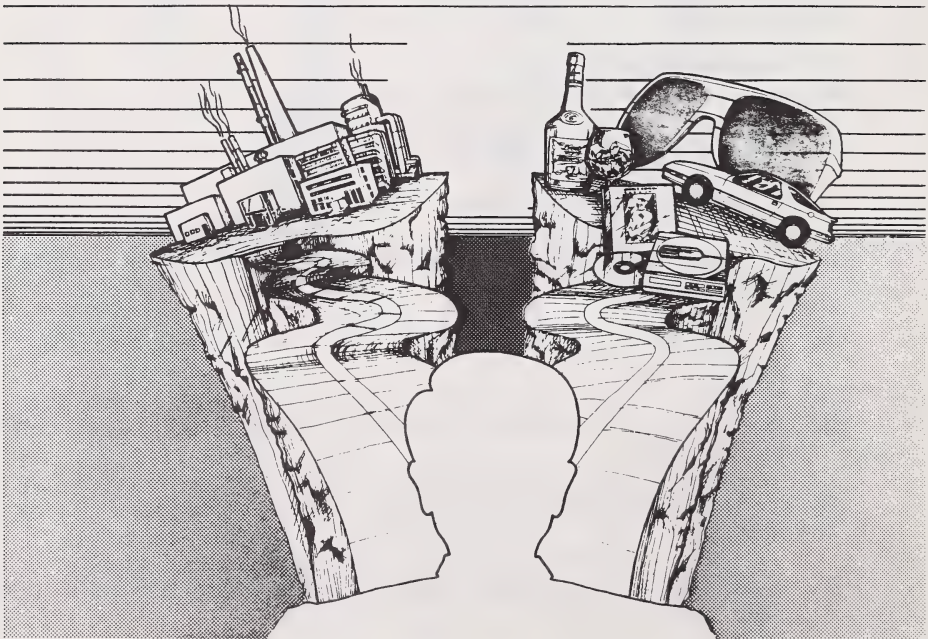
It seems that we “must have this item” and “cannot live without that item.” In general, this philosophy is understandable, but the time has come for us to ask: “Do we *need* it?” People must become aware of their reasonable needs so that they do not waste their efforts on the endless pursuit of little, wanted things, on the senseless hunt for “the best,” but are wise enough to enrich their thoughts about the general welfare, about important things and about the future.

— Adapted from *Soviet Life*, 1984

SPEAKER II

In an effort to create an industrially strong Soviet Union, the Communist government has insisted that “heavy industry” come first. This means that top priority is given to steelmaking, building power plants and industrial machinery, and other activities basic to the country’s industrial development. In the past, Soviet “light industry” that produces consumer goods – what people eat, use, and wear – has taken second place. . . . Store counters often have few goods, and people may line up for hours on the news – or rumor – that a shipment of, say, shoes is expected.

— Adapted from *The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe*, 1980



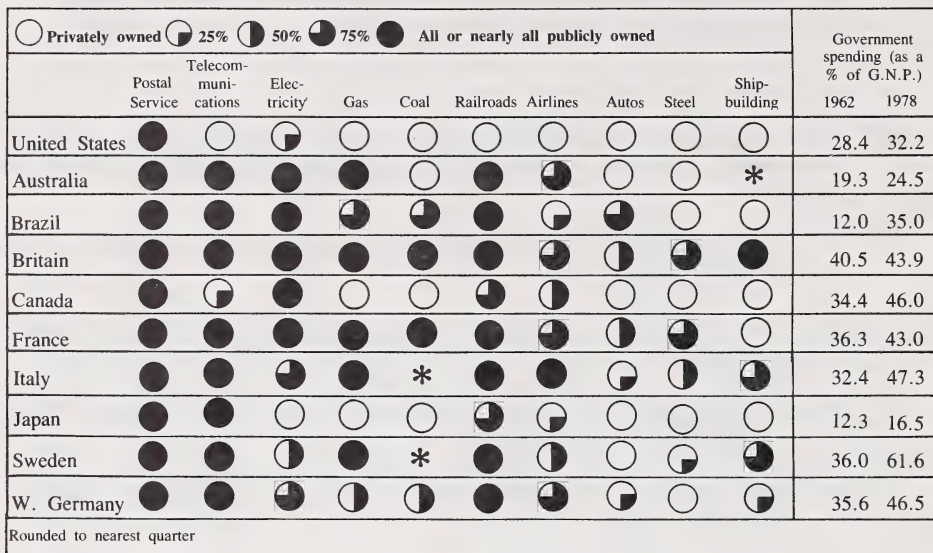


34. What issue is raised by speakers I and II?
- A. Should consumers be given the freedom to purchase whatever they want?
  - B. Should consumer demand be given greater priority by the state?
  - C. Should the state produce only the best quality of consumer goods?
  - D. Should the state meet its needs by having a free market system?
35. To determine how the quality of life of Soviet citizens has been affected by the government's emphasis on heavy industry, the MOST USEFUL research question would be:
- A. Who decides what is produced in a country that emphasizes the development of heavy industry?
  - B. What is the level of productivity in the U.S.S.R. compared with that in Canada?
  - C. What happens to a country's standard of living when it allocates most of its resources to heavy industry?
  - D. How do prices in a centrally-planned economy compare with those in a mixed economy?
36. Speaker I expresses a point of view that places the welfare of the state before the
- A. productivity of the individual
  - B. dignity of the individual
  - C. wants of the individual
  - D. needs of the individual
- 

*Continued*

Use the chart below to answer questions 37 to 40.

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\*data not available

— from *Japan Korea Taiwan*, 1981

37. Based on the information in the chart and your knowledge of the Soviet Union, the two countries whose economic systems appear MOST like that of the Soviet Union are
- Canada and the United States
  - Italy and West Germany
  - Australia and Sweden
  - Britain and France
38. "Competitive forces produce the highest quality products and services for the best price." Which country appears to support this opinion MOST STRONGLY?
- United States
  - Canada
  - Japan
  - Sweden

39. Which of the following countries had the smallest percentage increase in government spending between 1962 and 1978?
- A. Brazil
  - B. Britain
  - C. France
  - D. Italy
40. In theory, every country presented in the chart would be defined as having a
- A. centrally-planned economy
  - B. laissez-faire economy
  - C. market economy
  - D. mixed economy
- 

*Continued*



## TOPIC C: INDUSTRIALIZATION IN CANADA

Use the information below to answer questions 41 to 45.

### SOURCE I

Sour gas cannot be marketed until the sulphur has been removed from it. This process is complex and costly. It is also controversial because it is not 100 per cent efficient. Some of the sulphur is released from the incineration stack as sulphur dioxide, ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), one of the main components of acid rain. (Sulphur dioxide combines with water in the air or on the ground to create a mild acid.)

— adapted from *Environment Views*, 1985

### SOURCE II

The use of sour gas provides Alberta with benefits and problems:

- Sour gas wells supply 45 per cent of total natural gas production.
- The sour gas industry contributes about a billion dollars annually to Alberta's economy.
- Sulphur, a byproduct of sour gas, is used to make fertilizer.
- Alberta is the largest exporter of sulphur in the world.
- Acid rain is harmful to food crops and forests.
- The perceived health effects of  $\text{SO}_2$  emissions are nosebleeds, colds, headaches, nausea, diarrhea, sore eyes, and cancer.

— adapted from *Environment Views*, 1985

### SOURCE III

When company officials are asked what the impact of sour gas emissions will be, too often the answer is "minimal." But "minimal" means different things to different people. . . . Even if there is only a minimal impact on the soil or a river, it may still be sufficient to cause severe problems over a longer period.

— Member of a Regional Planning Commission, 1985

### SOURCE IV

Our equipment is capable of removing up to 97.5 per cent of the sulphur from sour gas. But members of the public want us to remove 100 per cent. They don't realize that removing the last 3 per cent is more costly than removing the first 97 per cent. If they are going to expect 100 per cent recovery of sulphur, then they might as well just shut down the sour gas industry.

— Scientist, energy company, 1985

41. The major issue presented in these sources is the extent to which
- A. sour gas should be used in different industries
  - B. we should be looking for new ways to use sulphur
  - C. sour gas industries should be required to pay for acid rain damage
  - D. restrictions on emissions should be placed on the sour gas industry
42. Sources III and IV place different emphasis on the importance of
- A. conservation and personal worth
  - B. productivity and personal worth
  - C. conservation and material welfare
  - D. productivity and material welfare
43. To determine how an increase in sour gas drilling would affect the quality of life of Canadians, the MOST USEFUL research question would be:
- A. How many drilling companies are presently operating in Canada?
  - B. Where are the majority of sour gas deposits located in Canada?
  - C. What are the long-term effects of an increase in sulphur dioxide emissions?
  - D. Can the present supplies of sulphur meet increasing world demand for fertilizer?
44. A broad goal of Canadian society that is being advanced by the development of sour gas wells is the
- A. movement of people from eastern to western Canada
  - B. sale of Canadian products on world markets
  - C. reduction of consumer demand for energy
  - D. strengthening of national security
45. If growth in the sour gas industry in Canada were limited, the MOST LIKELY short-term consequence would be
- A. a decline in material welfare
  - B. a decrease in environmental protection
  - C. a rise in the number of service industries
  - D. an increase in the consumption of resources
- 

*Continued*

46. The MOST important factor influencing the location of sour gas wells in Alberta is the
- A. source of labor
  - B. source of raw materials
  - C. availability of markets
  - D. availability of transportation
47. Most of the Canadian population is found in the
- A. Interior Plains
  - B. Coastal Regions
  - C. Hudson Bay Lowlands
  - D. Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Lowlands
48. Which of the following activities describes service industries?
- A. Removing resources from the earth
  - B. Manufacturing finished products
  - C. Selling goods to consumers
  - D. Processing raw materials
49. Industries concerned with marketing would MOST LIKELY be located near
- A. the coastlines of the country
  - B. the source of raw materials
  - C. available energy sources
  - D. large population centres
50. The MAJOR geographic factor influencing industrial growth in Alberta in the 1970s was its
- A. productive soil
  - B. variety of land-forms
  - C. abundance of mineral resources
  - D. close location to the United States
51. A long-term consequence of permitting unlimited industrial growth in Canada with no regard for conservation would be
- A. an improvement in the quality of goods produced
  - B. a shortage of non-renewable resources
  - C. an increase in the quality of life
  - D. a decrease in skilled labor



52. What major impact has technological progress had on workers in Canada?
- A. Most jobs require longer hours to complete.
  - B. Working conditions have become worse.
  - C. Prices for products have risen.
  - D. Some jobs have become obsolete.
53. What impact has technological progress had on industries in Canada?
- A. Primary products are no longer available to the consumer.
  - B. Fewer people are needed to produce manufactured goods.
  - C. The demand for consumer products has decreased.
  - D. Workers have become less skilled.
54. An increased emphasis on materialism in Canadian society would MOST LIKELY create
- A. new wants and demands
  - B. non-polluting machinery
  - C. conservation procedures
  - D. fewer markets for goods

*Continued*

SPEAKER I

Owning a farm has traditionally been a source of pride for the Canadian farmer. In many cases the farm has been passed on from generation to generation. Because of the high cost of new farm technology, the small Canadian farmer might have to sell and then rent his land from the government or work it on a contract with a larger farming corporation. I don't think we should let this happen.

SPEAKER II

New technology has made it possible for farms to produce more than ever using a lot less labor. It doesn't make sense to let the high cost of technology prevent us from gaining this advantage. Industrialists in Great Britain found a way to pay for new technology by starting factories. My view is that we should encourage the factory farm not the family farm.

SPEAKER III

Farming is more interdependent today than it used to be. Many farm businesses are too large and too complex to be run by one person. To be successful, farmers must be able to operate computers as well as tractors. If small farmers can't meet the challenge then they should work for someone else.

— Adapted from *Canada and the World*, 1973



55. Speaker I's views are consistent with the value of
- A. independence
  - B. productivity
  - C. materialism
  - D. progress
56. Which of the following research questions would be MOST USEFUL when determining the effect of new technology on farm production?
- A. What impact have improved methods had on crop yields?
  - B. Have there been increases in the sale of farm equipment?
  - C. How much have farm costs increased with the use of new machinery?
  - D. Has the high cost of education limited the use of new technology on farms?
57. Which of the following quotations is biased?
- A. "Farming is more interdependent today than it used to be."
  - B. "New technology has made it possible for farms to produce more. . . ."
  - C. "In many cases the farm has been passed on from generation to generation."
  - D. "If small farmers can't meet the challenge then they should work for someone else."
58. Which of the following actions would MOST LIKELY help to preserve family farms?
- A. Lowering the price of grain
  - B. Raising interest rates on loans
  - C. Reducing the volume of beef exports
  - D. Increasing government aid to farmers
- 

*Continued*



Assume that the federal government has decided to develop natural resources on several large parcels of Crown land located in Canada's North. Various oil and mining companies will be invited to submit bids for claims. Below are four responses that might greet a government announcement that it is going ahead with northern development.

**SPEAKER W:** The money gained through taxes and royalties will help to reduce Canada's budget deficit substantially and help build highways or pay for medical care. Canada's resources are there to be used.

**SPEAKER X:** Canada's North is a treasure in trust. We must preserve this wilderness area for future generations of Canadians. Development is not worth the price of a damaged environment.

**SPEAKER Y:** The Canadian economy can best be strengthened through industrial growth. Mineral resources are worthless unless developed. Think of all the jobs that will be created.

**SPEAKER Z:** I've been laid off from my job on the oil rigs for over a year now, and am in danger of losing my home because I can't make the mortgage payments.

59. The values in conflict between Speaker X and Speaker Z are
- A. materialism and right to work
  - B. materialism and industrial growth
  - C. conservation and wealth
  - D. conservation and job security
60. The majority of the speakers evaluate resource development in terms of
- A. environmental needs
  - B. energy needs
  - C. economic needs
  - D. local employment needs
-

**GRADE 9 SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**ACHIEVEMENT TEST**  
**PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE**

**INTRODUCTION**

Part B consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

In this section of the test, you will have a chance to show that you can apply what you have learned this year to NEW situations and issues. The issue may be new to you and some of the material may not have been discussed in class, but your knowledge of social studies should help you complete your answers.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

All written-response questions in Part B will be based on the issue stated on the top of page 27.

In planning and drafting your answers to question 5, use pages 32, 34, and 36 for your rough work. Since question 5 is worth 15 marks, be sure to allow sufficient time for answering it.

Your finished work must be written in the space provided. Please use blue or black ink for your finished work.





## TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE EASTERN SLOPES BE DEVELOPED?

The Eastern Slopes include Alberta's entire Rocky Mountain and foothill areas, including the national parks. A debate has been sparked in Alberta over how the provincial government should deal with the competing demands on this largely undeveloped area. Some people want the Eastern Slopes to remain as a wilderness area; that is, they wish to see it remain undeveloped. Others wish to see it developed for recreational purposes such as skiing or for industrial purposes such as coal mining.



Eastern Slopes



— Adapted from *Environment Views*, 1985

**SPEAKER I**

The Eastern Slopes are the source of much of our timber, cattle grazing land, and hunting and fishing activities. It is full of coal and natural gas that our industrial society needs. Resources mean money. Greater development of this area is needed to ensure future wealth.

**SPEAKER II**

The soil of the Eastern Slopes is thin. It is made stable only by the roots of plants like heather and heath. All it takes is one all-terrain vehicle going up and down several times cutting into the vegetation mat to create a small stream channel. This disruption starts to affect the rate of water retention and evaporation and could lead to crisis run-off. Nature is not decoration. Nature is the life of the landscape. It must not be disturbed.

**SPEAKER III**

Development is less of a threat to the environment, now that land management and technology are improving. We are better able to control oil and gas leaks, and can restore land torn apart by coal mining. What little damage remains is the price that must be paid to be an industrial society.

**SPEAKER IV**

The Eastern Slopes are a place of rare beauty with scenery you won't see anywhere else in the world. It is, therefore, disappointing to see this land becoming littered with styrofoam cups, bottles, and tin cans. We must act now to preserve this natural heritage for future generations to enjoy.

— Adapted from articles in *Environment Views*, 1985

1. a. People's opinions are based on their values. Choose one of the four speakers and name the value that appears to be important to that speaker. Give evidence from the speaker's statement to support your answer.

Speaker \_\_\_\_\_

1 mark Value \_\_\_\_\_

1 mark Evidence \_\_\_\_\_

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1. b. Choose a second speaker whose views seem to be in CONFLICT with those of the speaker you chose in 1.a. Name a value that appears to be important to that speaker. Give evidence from the speaker's statement to support your answer.

1 mark Speaker \_\_\_\_\_

1 mark Value \_\_\_\_\_

1 mark Evidence \_\_\_\_\_

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2. a. What impact has the development of natural resources had on the environment in CANADA? Give a reason or an example to support your answer.

2 marks \_\_\_\_\_

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2. b. What impact has the development of natural resources had on the standard of living in CANADA? Give a reason or an example to support your answer.

2 marks \_\_\_\_\_

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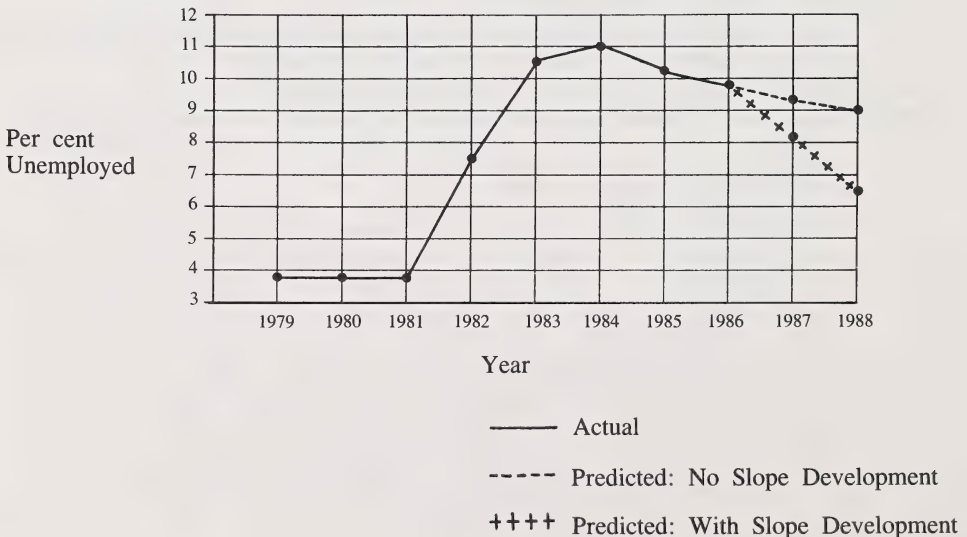


### Facts About Eastern Slopes Development

- The environmental effects of recreational use and development are many. Water temperature rises after tree removal, affecting fish habitats. Road building causes silt buildup in streams. Oil and gas plants vent harmful gases. All-terrain vehicles damage meadows.
- A fourth of Alberta's natural gas reserves, a fifth of its coal deposits, and 43% of its timber supplies lie in the Eastern Slopes.
- A proposed \$40-million convention and resort complex near Rocky Mountain House has provoked strong reaction from groups who believe it could be environmentally damaging to the nearby wilderness area. They feel the resort with its golf courses, 300 room hotel, and 300 employees is simply too big for such a fragile area. But it is that very size, and the jobs it could mean to a slumping economy, that have many other people supporting the project.
- A former president of the Travel Industry Association of Alberta argues that what we gain in resource development, we may lose in tourism. Alberta's Eastern Slopes attract tourists from around the world. Tourism accounts for about \$2.3 billion a year in direct spending.

— from *Environment Views*, 1985

### ALBERTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Based on Alberta Government Statistics, 1986

3. a. What is one possible consequence of developing the resources of the Eastern Slopes for industrial or recreational purposes? Give a reason for your answer.

2 marks \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. b. What is one possible consequence of leaving the resources of the Eastern Slopes undeveloped? Give a reason for your answer.

2 marks \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. From your answers to questions 2 (page 29) and 3 (page 31), and your knowledge of social studies, what generalization can be made about the development of natural resources?

2 marks \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**FOR ROUGH WORK**



15 marks 5. As a citizen of Alberta you are interested in presenting your opinions about the development of the Eastern Slopes. Write a letter to your local newspaper editor in which you state to what extent the natural resources of the Eastern Slopes should be developed. Give reasons for your opinion. Make a convincing presentation. Use evidence from all of the data provided and from your knowledge of social studies to support your arguments. Sign your letter "Pat Smith."

Your letter will be marked according to the following:

- how persuasive or convincing your letter is
- how accurate and logical your arguments are
- how well you express yourself (grammar, word usage, punctuation)

June 9, 1987

Dear Sir or Madam:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Continued

**FOR ROUGH WORK**

## FOR FINISHED WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**FOR ROUGH WORK**



## FOR FINISHED WORK

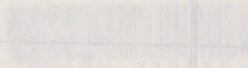
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7. How many times did you visit the site?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1M
<input type="checkbox"/>	2M
<input type="checkbox"/>	3M

10-3854-22 0382 1987	
ACHIEVEMENT TEST	GRADE 9 SOCIAL
39037385 CORR MIST	
 *010012+329755*	
DATE FOR SLIP	

**FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY**

**M1**

**M2**

**M3**







073652

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

MARKER #1 I.D.

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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS	
QUESTION NUMBER	MARK
1. CONFLICTING VIEWS	0 1
(a)	0 1 2
(b)	0 1 2

MARKER #2 I.D.

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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS	
QUESTION NUMBER	MARK
2. (a)	0 1 2
(b)	0 1 2
3. (a)	0 1 2
(b)	0 1 2
4.	0 1 2

Teacher: Please write the student's Part A (multiple-choice) answer sheet number in BOTH places provided below.

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Part A (multiple-choice) answer  
sheet number

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Part A (multiple-choice) answer  
sheet number

STUDENT'S NAME (please print):

SCHOOL NAME (please print):

Teacher: Please write your school code in the space provided below.

SCHOOL CODE

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STUDENT IDENTIFICATION BOX

A 073652

D 073652

MARKER #3 I.D.

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EXTENDED WRITTEN RESPONSE	
QUESTION NUMBER	MARK
5. PRIMARY TRAIT	0 1 2 3 4 5